AT TEHERAN.

His Trying Journey in a Country Without Roads-The Persian Monarch Described.

[Teheran letter to Times.] Travelling in Persia can never be an nalloyed pleasure so long as the roads are so extremely rough, the climate so trying, and the whole vast country incent of any other mode of locor on than horses, mules, or camels. ut when the travelling has to be done a conjuncture, when torrents of rain, uds of sizzling snow, or waves of orching heat are evenly distributed ring the brief time of one single week : hen the roads-or rather, mule-pathse soaked and almost impassable; hen the mountain brooks are swellen yond recognition, and the smaller ers have become momentary Mississi-then, indeed, travelling in Irak is thing which needs lots of luck, more durance, and an iron constitution to accomplished without loss of health. ab, or life. I consider that the ride 270 miles we just have made from Enzeli to Teheran, albeit much shorter, ought to rank in contemporaneous history side by side with Burnaby's faus ride to Khiva. Especially was that portion of it from Palena to Aghababa-a distance of rty-three miles—as dangerous and tiguing as anything that can well be ceived. From 5 in the morning till in the afternoon nothing but deep, broken snow, a path eighteen inches ide, often indistinguishable, while to ght and left and on the mountaines above you lay the winding sheet grim death, in many places fifteen twenty feet high, sitting on orses stumbling with fatigue, whose misstep might mean the enulfing of you and your poor beast eyond recovery, where the springing of an untimely wind would have troyed the path behind you and bere, and would have buried the whole valcade so securely that even their nes might never have been recovered, th a glaring sun on the endless snowlds, which blinded you and made you as well as feel blue-that is an exrience which anybody else is welcome high I have made my mind up to never

enough sun. Other parts of Per- Enzels-was over. it is true, make ample amends his, so that on the whole this may be appropriately termed the land But then we had to get gh Gielan first in order to get to Well, I'll spare you the details have gathered enough to know hat it was exceedingly trying. It was Friday, April 2d, that the party at travel-worn and travel-stained, balted before the gates of Teheran. the reason we had to halt was this: meimandar, in one of his ent fits of absent-mindedness, completely forgotten that this

was the Moslem holiday, was, besides, the of the thirteen days the Peran Noon Houz (or New-Year's celedon) lasts, in consequence of which de the city, leaving the latter pracv deserted. A courier from the ster of Foreign Affairs, apprising Winston of this and requesting him ostpone his entry for one day, had us at Shahabad, the last stage bethe capital. But the American ter decided to push ahead and, if ble, to find a way of sleeping under of of the American Legation that being heartily sick of this Perinvention of the devil, the chaphane (pest-house), with its myriof vermin, its smoky chimneys, and otal absence of all comforts. The andar (the envoy of the Shah to conduct the Minister to Teheat last effected a compromise, tioned by the Minister of Foreign Mr. Winston and suite were owed to enter the city incognito, but be formal reception was to take place day (Saturday) at noon. Thus be thing was done, and we slept that ht, for the first time in a fortnight, arm and undisturbed by those vavoracious insects which make life

ext day the Shah sent two closed ages around, and we were taken, manner calculated to attract the attention, to the royal pavilion, the race-course, not far from the of the city. Here a sort of preary reception took place, the perpaying honor to the American Enbeing about 100 in number, the prominent being Nass ul Mulk, senting the Shah; Ameer Toman, ander of an army corps; Gene-Mahsoon Khan, Secretary Foreign Office; General Mirza Keats Khan, sent on the Office, and of the War moostaffy, sent by the Premier, Azem, who at that moment was at the point of death at his house. litary personages were clad in

chapper khane a burden.

ing uniforms, all of them with ul Mulk, besides, wearing the it of the Shah, set in huge dia-The civil dignitaries were robes of honor of wonderfully cashmere, with diamond and ruby uckles and lined with costly fur, and n their heads they had the old-fashoned high turban. The place of honor, ext to the window on a divan of green was assigned to the Ame-Minister, and next to him Nass ul Mulk. A number of the sians present spoke more or less urable French, and a sort of ramg conversation took place, while ets, tea, and coffee were served, as sincerely desire to express my hopes the ghalyan (Persian water-pipe) cigareties were handed round. ty of the kingdom over which your Marous. Thus, one man asked if the ity in the United States kept their or life; another, if our country ald soon have another revolution n we all descended and mounted es. Those for the Minister and his e had been sent from the Shah's te stable, and were magnificent abians, caparisoned with all luxury the Oriental is so ners, armed with silver-knobbed ves and clad in scarlet, prepared the y, the procession slowly started. At a short distance ahead the crack infactry regiment, commanded by Gen-eral Kraus, an Austrian by birth, was passed in review, while the military band played a martial strain. Purther on the finest of the native cavalry regi-men s-clad very much like the Cir-

cassian Cossacks, but with ailver cartridge rows on their breasts, and the same metal used for the hilts of their sabres and the bits and trimmings on their horses—was marched up in a long line, and they also saluted, while the band played, then office, and then about Chicago, and then about Chicago. THE AMERICAN MINISTER'S ARRIVAL of their sabres and the bits and trimmings on their horses—was marched up in a long line, and they also saluted, while the band played, then joining the procession in the rear. To both sides of the broad streets the populace was swarming thick, the veil-ed women often lifting a corner of their gauze face-covering to have a better look, and women, men, and boys in gay-colored holiday attire. A little incident that happened as we passed through the tall tiled gate into the city proper deserves passing men-tion. One of the choicest specimens of that gentlemanly creature yelept "howling dervish" sat within the gate actively engaged smoking a ghalyan. His bare head exhibited a luxuriousness of tangled mane seldom equalled even among the brotherhood of he is undoubtedly an ornament; his long, raven-black beard fell down to his breast and partially concealed its brown, callous skin, covered with hirsute excrescences of alarming length, and his bewildering rags were in the last stage of decay on his gaunt body, emaciated by too frequent indulgence in the frenzy-breeding hasheesh. This gentleman, stopping to take intermediary whiffs from his ghalyan, lifted up his cracked voice and intoned a sombre incantation to Allah and his prophet to protect and guard the great Vezir Mukhtar (ambassador) from Yengi-Dunio (the New World). The Minister did not quite understand, but caught the drift of his remarks, pulled out a big gold coin from his vest-pocket, and bade one of the runners near him carry this to the holy friar, who, on receipt of the gift, lifted up voice thrice as strongly. This made the American Minister at once solid with the pious portion of the community, and before sundown his Majesty and all the town knew of the occurrence, and the praises of the Minister rang out loud and uniform from everybody's mouth. Whoever knows the insane veneration in which these strolling vagabonds are held in Persia will not be astonished at

this. The procession mean while passed, going through the street mainly inhabited by the European colony, and through several more gates and over the magnificent square where the yawning cannons remind the beholdhereafter, if he cares to make it, but | er that the Kadjar dynasty in Persia is secure through its military power, and lastly down the fine street The party of Minister Winston dle of which stands the American Leaded at Enzeli, the Persian port on gation. There another regiment and the Caspian sea, on March 25th, and another band were stationed, the latter fully four days we never caught a striking up "Star-Spangled Banner" opse of the sun-nothing but driz- on our approach, and very well indeed er driving rain. The province is they played it. The soldiers outside d Gielan, (which means Mudland,) and the goard inside the court presentthere never was a truer name. The | ed arms, and the servants, bareheaded, ate here is always uncertain, but as well as the dragoman, bade their certain is this—that there is much new master welcome to his new home. all the year round. Vegetation, A brief reception followed in the parthe soil is fertile, is luxurious, but | lor, and then the ceremony-about the fruit cannot properly ripen-there is | tenth of its kind since the landing at On Monday the 5th the first audience

with the Shah took place. I'll skip the introductory portions of this fes-tivity. The Shah had again sent splendid horses from his stables, and the my and warmer portion of Per- procession, if less numerous, was eren more gorgeous and choice than two trip. From the foregoing you days before. The master of ceremonies, who is a son-in-law of the Shah, and a handsome and pleasant gentleman, together with the chief dignitaries of the kingdom, received the Minister in a large and finely-furnished hall of the Shah's palace, the most noteworthy thing of which was the portraits of his Majesty's ancestry on the wall. paintings were all in the Persian style. taking strict account of all the minutiae of a person's appearance, even to the last button, and very exact and lifelike, but utterly oblivious of all laws of perals, burghers, everybody, has a lady was no larger than a half dozen grand "blow-out," and the few behind her, who were supposed to be inning tomans jingling in their pock- at quite a distance. The founder of the immediately above the charter-chama gentleman of extreme flerceness of mien, with thick eyebrows joining over his aquiline nose, piercing black eyes, and a virgin forest hollow behind the panelling on the of a beard that covered all his face western side. The same thing is reup to the eyes, occupied the place of honor in this family gallery. After some time the stranger from America was summoned before his Majesty. The throne-room where the audience took place was quite a tine hall. Some authorities maintain that it is the largest and most ornate throne-room in the world. At any rate it is very handsome. The Shah was standing motion-less at the remote end of it when Mr. Winston entered, attired in nothing but his native dignity and a broadcloth suit. on a golden salver the Minister made the following little speech in English, which was afterward orally translated by an interpreter into Persian : May it Please Your Majesty : The

great nation whose country extends from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean and contains sixty millions of free people has commissioned me to bear to ou, the mighty monarch of the oldest kingdom on earth, words of love and friendship. I feel most highly honored in being intrusted with such a mission by a Government so young and so powerful as mine to a King so exalted, so able, and so accomplished as your Majesty. The choice of the President of the United States for this most honorable office has fallen on me because of my great love for Persia and my admiration for the exalted qualities of heart and hand of your Majesty. No questions are now existing, nor are any likely to arise, between the two nations to cause any unfriendly feelings now or The two countries are more hereafter. than 8,000 miles apart, and we have and can have no interests which can ever be antagonistic to those of your Majesty. It will be my object, thereuniforms, all of them with fore, during my sojourn at your capi-corations on their breasts, and tal, not only to cultivate and foster Mulk, besides, wearing the the most friendly feelings which now obtain between the two countries, but if possible to build up and increase the trade and commercial relations between Persia and the United States, so as to promote the mutual interests of both. My efforts alone would, however, not accomplish this, and I therefore most respectfully solicit the co-operation of your Majos-ty's Government in behalf of my aims in this direction. I beg to offer my heartfelt wishes for your Majesty's long life and for the attainment of all essential to your Majesty's happiness, and I

> jesty now so ably rules," The Shah listened very attentively both to the speech and to its translation, and then began a desultory conversation. His Majesty is now in his tifty-sixth year. He is a fine-looking, well-made man, over six feet in height, his well-knit frame encased in a dark blue uniform of becoming make, wearing a kolah of finest lamb's wool, and his only decorations two rectangular patches of diamonds of remarkable purity, one on each breast. with seven gigantic diamonds as

for the continued welfare and prosperi-

her resources, wealth, and growth. He broke out a couple of times in English words. He declined to give an explicit reply to the question whe he meant to send himself a representative to Washington, and said he should probably visit the Paris Exposition a year hence and then might take a trip to the United States. He was somewhat ignorant of the accommodations for crossing the Atlantic, and when enlightened on that point became visi-bly easier. Lastly, he inquired of Mr. Winston if he should prefer a Turceman or an Arabian horse for a gift. To this the Minister replied, raying he did not desire the gift out-right of a horse from his Majesty, but only to keep him during his stay. If his Majesty were pleased to lend him a horse, he had no particular preference for any breed, but desired a young and serviceable animal, as he himself claimed to be somewhat of a horseback rider. After a few more questions of a personal nature the audience was at end, having lasted altogether about forty minutes, longer than is usually accorded by the Shab, whose court etiquette is the most rigorous and exacting in the world. The feat of backing out of the room, keeping his face full on his Majesty, was accomplished without mishap by the Minister, notwithstanding the various pitfalls in the shape of tables and chairs on the way to the door, and thus the second great ceremony which every Minister to Persia has to undergo was happily over.

The Secret Chambers in Fyvie Castle. Macmillan's Magazi

Such an unbroken series of charters as that preserved at Fyvie Castle must be very rare; and the charter-chamber, all panelled in old quaintly-carved oak, showing the monogram of Chancellor Dunfermline in two places, and the arms of the Gordons on the vaulted stone ceiling, is a most attractive room. It is on the first floor of the Meldrum Tower, just above the secret chamber, and the huge fire-proof cupboard or safe, with a door like the plate of an iron-clad, goes deep into the wall and opens into two large recesses. In the ceiling of the right-hand one I saw what appears to be the remains of steps broken away. This I believe to have been the ancient mode of access to the famous secretroom, which superstition has hitherto shielded from inquisitive eyes. There is no doubt about the exact locality, and it probably either consists of two stories or goes deep into the foundations and beyond the actual walls, as the sward outside is of a different color, and the ground sounds hollow under the foot for some distance b vond the base of the tower, particularly on the south side. Tradition says that much treasure

lies buried there, but that the first person who enters forfeits his life as the price of his temerity. Another version asserts that the wife of the laird will go blind when the first ray of light penetrates the darkness that has reigned for many hundreds of years inside those massive walls. The popular belief is that the "black vomit," or plague, is shut up in the dungeon, and I do not think a Fyvie man would willingly use a crowbar or chisel to solve the mystery. Matter-of-fact people suggest that it may have been in communication with an underground passage to the Ythan, as a means of exit from the castle in times of darger, or that it was really only a prison. The immense depth of wall in which the fire-proof safe in the charterspective. Thus in one picture the front room is situated exists also on the ber, and the passage between it and bedroom is ten feet long, and sounds quite hollow behind the panelling on the peated on the story above, where the panel-room, a most ghostly abode, and its dressing-room have the same space between them, which would be more than sufficient for a secret staircase to the basement. In the panel-room tradition says that there exists a sliding panel which leads to secret pas-The dressing-room to the Gordon room has a bad name for queer noises, and nervous people have ere now as sured me that they felt a hand at dead of night pressing their pillow, or heard After the reception of the credentials stilled shricks and swift footsteps in the distance. I myself have never heard anything more ghostly than the vanes on a windy night, which sadly wanted

With regard to the " weeping stone," which certainly does get very damp at times and glistens as though with tears, the prophecy of Thomas the Rhymer runs as follows :

Fyvyn's riggs and towers. Halpiess shall ye mesdames be, When ye shall hae within your methes, Frae barrylt hirks lands, stanes three; Ane in the oldest tower Are in the oldest tower
Are in my ladie's bower
And are below the water-yett,
And it ye shall never get."

It is supposed to refer to some curse or the Fyvie estate, which originally belonged in great measure to the Church ; in which case the "weeping-stone. which looks like a lump of dirty rock salt, might be a fragment of some boundary-mark of ravished Church

It is a curious coincidence that no heir has been born in the castle for more than five hundred years, though Fyvie has been transmitted through three families for many generations.

Hampden Sidney.

Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch.] The following is the programme of the 110th commencement of Hampden-

Sidney College: Sunday, June 6-11 A. M., Baccalaureate sermon by Rev. John H. Davis,

Halifax county, Va.

Tuesday, June 8-8 P, M., celebration of the Union Literary Society.

Wednesday, June 9-12 M., address before the literary societies by Hon. W. L. Wilson, West Virginia. Address before the alumni by Rev. B. M. Smith, D. D.—subject, "Hampden-Sidney As It Was From 1825-'9," 8 P. M., celebration of the Philanthropic

Literary Society.
Thursday, June 10-11 A. M., annual commencement day, announce-ment of distinctions, delivery of Shakspeare prize, speeches by mem-bers of the graduating class, conferring of honorary and collegiate degrees, delivery of diplomas, and final closing of

The report that Miss Murfree will be narried in a short time, says the Washington correspondent of the Caicago Tribune, is confirmed by Congressman Richardson's daughter, who lives at Murfreesboro', and is a close friend of "George Egbert Craddock," and who is to be one of the bridesmaids. She is

A REQUEST. Howers, VA., May 1, 1886. To the Failor of the Disputch:

There were two newspapers published in Visginia at the beginning of the Revolution. Will you please answer through the Disputch what were the names of these lwo Dispotch what were the names of these two papers, where published, the editors' names, and the price of the papers? And in connection with your answer please give the number to-day of all kinds-newspapers, magazines, and periodicals of every description—in the Commonwealth of Virginia, and, if not loo vexatious to you, the price of postage in 1776 and the various changes in postage since, showing the rise and fall, and oblige

MESALCUS LANKFORD.

If Mr. Brock, or anybody else, will take the trouble to answer Mr. Lang-ford's interrogatories, we will publish

the information for the public benefit .-Dispatch.

To the Editor of the Dispatch: In due explanation of this effort, it s just that the above, its cause, should accompany it. The trite truism that "it is easy to ask questions " is made o absolute that it is patent that, in addition to the just preëminence which is accorded the Dispatch in journalism in Virginia, it may now be advanced to the precedence above all journals in all lands in having presented a query in epiteme the most concisely compre-hensive, perhaps, of all time. I may only endeavor partial response. The the first number of the Virginia Gazette (the first newspaper published in Virginia), issued weekly by William Parks, proprietor, Williamsburg, appeared July 1, 1736, price 15s. per annum. Parks died in 1750, and the paper was discontinued some months after his death. It was renewed by William Hunter in 1751, No. 1 appearing in February. Hunter is said to have died in 1761, but the paper was enlarged to demy size and published at 12s. 6d. by Joseph Boyle, after whose death it was carried on successively by John Dixon and William Hunter, Alexander Purdie and Company and Purdie & Dixon, who conducted it until the commencement of the Revolutionary war; and Pardie alone published it several years during the contest.

Another Virginia Gazette-" Published by Authority, Open to All Par-ties, but Influenced by None "-was first published by William Rind at Willismsburg in May, 1766, and continued weekly, on Thursday, at 12 shillings and 6 pence a year. Rind died August 19, 1773. His widow, Clementina Rind, continued the publication for a time. She was succeeded by John Pinckney, who soon died, and the paper was discontinued before the Revolution.

There was still another Virginia Gaette, first published at Williamsburg in April, 1775, on Saturday, by John Clarkson and Augustine Davis, and continued weekly for several years. This and the paper first cited were the two papers published in Williamsburg at the beginning of and during the Revo-

Another paper, unnamed, is mentioned by Thomas, (History of Printing, 2d edition, II, 165), whose press was carried off by a British orce landed from the war-ships in the harbor September 30th.

(See, also, Force's Archives III., 847, 923, 1031).

Augustine Davis, as above, during or on after the Revolution removed to Richmond, and for many years was a printer and journalist here. His estabhment was at the southeast corner of Main and Eleventh streets, and in the same building, owned by him, (and which was occupied by the Enqurier Virginia Gazette had been printed-the first number of the Constitutional Whig. (now the Eichmond Whig), John In 1816 the rates of postage were Hampden Pleasants editor and promodified: For a single letter for a dis-

ever, I do not possess a copy.

I pass to the "not too vexatious" postage question. was appointed chief postmaster of Eng- | if not prepaid, four and six cents. land, but his functions seem to have pertained more to the establishment and ation of fees for posting than to the place till the reign of James I., who, foreign parts, and appointed Matthew Le Quester the first postmaster. In 1644 Edmund Priedaux, master of the ounce.

post, instituted a weekly post. In 1656 an act was passed to settle the post of England, Scotland, and Ireland, and prices for post horses. For a single piece of paper, the rate, under 80 miles was two pence; between 80 and 140, respectively; to foreign countries, disfour pence; above 140, six pence; on tant not over 2,500 miles, ten cents; the borders of the Kingdom and in over 2,500 miles, twenty cents. Scotland, eight pence.

In 1656 the rate for single letters pence. This decreased to two pence for 7 miles and under. Thence onward until the rates were not materially charged.

By letters patent from William and Mary, bearing date February 17, 1692. Thomas Neale was empowered to establish a post in the American colonies, and to enjoy the same for twentyone years. Under this privilege the Virginia Assembly in March, 1693, fixed the rate of postage at three pence for every letter of a single sheet for eighty miles, and four and a half pence for greater distances in the colony. Packets of writs, deeds, &c., were to be rated at eighteen pence for every ounce in weight. (Henning's Statutes, III. 112-113, cited in Spotswood Letters, I. 21, Collections of Virginia Historical

Society, I., 1882.) The question of postage was a momentous and "vexatious" one to the Virginia colonists and the British Ministry in 1717, and it is exhibited that the germ of American independence was first vitalized in Virginia then, if cognizance may not be taken of the popular uprising of 1676 stigma-

Lieutenant-Governor Alexander Spotswood, writing, June 24th, 1718, to the British Board of Trade (Spotswood Letters, XI., 280-281), says:

"Some time last Fall the Post M'r Gen'll of America, having thought himself Obliged to endeavour the settling a post through Virginia and Maryland, in ye same manner as they are settled in the other Northern Plantations, pursu't to the Act of Parliament of the 9th of Queen Anne, gave out Commissions for that purpose, and a post was accordingly established once a fortnight from W'msburg to Philadelphia, and for the conveyance of letters bro't hither by Sea through the several

"In order to do this, the Post M'r set up printed Placards (such as were sent in by the Post M'r Gen'l of Great set up printed Placards (such as were exhibition a knife used by Mr. Lambert in by the Post M'r Gen'l of Great last spring, to cut butterine from tubs, as he sold it. The acids not only dear the sold it.

Levy any Tax, (so they call ye Rates of Postage,) here without the Consent of the General Assembly. That, besides, all their Laws were exempted. because scarce any came in here but what, some way or other concern'd Trade; That the' Mastles should, for the reward of a penny a Letter deliver them, the Post Mr could demand no postage for the Conveyance of them, and abundance more as ridiculous as Arrogant. This gave a Handle for framing some Grievances to the Assembly against this new Office; And, thereupon, a Bill is pre-pared and passed both Council and Burgesses, w'ch, the' it acknowedges

the Act of Parliam't to be in force here, does effectually prevent its ing ever put in Execution. The first Clause of that Bill Imposes an Obliga-Michael Schwab, Believed to be the tion on the Post Master to w'ch he is Man Who Threw the Murno ways liable by the Act of Parlia ment. The second Clause lays a penalty of no less than £5 for every Letter he demands or takes from a Board any Ships that stand Decreed to be excepted by the Act of Parliament; and the last Clause appoints ye Stages and the time of Conveyance of all Letters under an Extravagant Penalty. As it is impossible for the Post Master to be excepted or not, and y't, according to the Interpreters, our Judges of the from any Merchant, whether the same relate to Merchandize on board or not, are within the exception of the Law, the Post M'r must meddle w'th no Letters at all, or run the hazard of being

ruin'd. "And the last Clause, besides its Contradiction to the Act of Parliament in applying the Stages, w'ch is ex-pressly Bestowed to the Post Master, according to the Instruction of the Soveraign, is so great an impossibility to be complyed w'th that, considering the difficulty of passing the many gr't Rivers, the Post M'r must be liable to the penalty of 20s. for every Letter he takes into his care during the whole Season of the Winter. From whence yo'r Lordships may judge how well affected the Major part of Our Assembly men are towards ye Collecting this Branch of the King's Revenue, and w'll therefore be pleas'd to Acquitt me of any Censure of Refusing Assent to such

It may be of interest to some to know that two imperfect MS. copies of this negatived and therefore unpublished bill are among the manuscripts of the Virginia Historical Society.
In 1730 Alexander Spotswood was

made Deputy Postmaster-General for the American Colonies and held the office until 1739, and it was he who promoted Benjamin Franklin to the office of postmaster for the province of Pennsylvania. In 1753 Franklin be came Deputy Postmaster-General for the Colonies, with an annual salary of £600 for himself and assistants. The United States postal system dates

from 1789, when the Constitution conferred on Congress the exclusive con-165), trol of postal matters. The rates of in a note as having been printed in Nor-felk in 1775, by John Hunter Holt, piece of paper, under 40 miles, 8 cents; over 40 and under 90, 10 cents; over 90 and under 150, 124 cents; over 150 and under 300, 17 cents; over 300 and under 500, 20 cents; over 500, 25 cents. For more than a single piece of paper double rates were charged.

It may be recalled that the paper of the period, usually foolscap, was of archistic movement in this country. He rough surface, unsized and unruled. It was the day of the goose-quill and | years of age, has been associate editor black sand. There were no envelopes, and the due folding of a letter and an economical utilization of all available pefore our late war of 1861-5)-on an writing surface involved some skill. It old imported hand-press upon which the | was sealed ordinarily with a wafer, but often dignified with imposing seals of wax with armorial bearings.

In 1816 the rates of postage were prietor, was printed, and appeared, tance not over 30 miles, six and a quarter cents; over 30 and under 80, two As to the present journalistic publi- cents; over 80 and under 150, twelve cations in Virginia, your correspondent | and a half cents; over 150 and under may avail himself of reference at your | 400, eighteen and three quarter cents own counter to Rowell's Directory of over 400, twenty-five cents; newspa-Newspapers in the United States, an pers under 100 miles, one cent; over accessible authority, of which, how- 100 miles and beyond the several States, one and a half cents; magazines and pamphlets, one and a half cents for any distance under 100 miles; over 100 So early as 1581 Thomas Randolph miles, if prepaid, two and a half cents;

In 1845 the rates provided were : For pertained more to the establishment and inspection of post-horses and the regulation of fees for posting than to the transfer of letters. The complete or-ganization of a system did not take each additional; for papers, pamphlets, &c., two and a half cents per ounce ; on after his accession, constituted the each additional ounce, one cent. The office of postmaster of England for next Congress advanced the rate on newspapers per ounce to three cents, with one cent for each additional

In 1851 the rates were made for each letter of one-half ounce in weight three cents for all distances under 3,000 miles, if prepaid-if not, five cents; over 3,000 miles, six and twelve cents

In 1852 the rates were modified For letters transported over 3,000 miles above 300 miles was raised to fourteen | and not prepaid, ten cents; newspa pers, circulars, &c., weighing under ounces, one cent. By the same act postage stamps and stamped envelopes were ordered.

July 1, 1884, the rate on letters was

reduced to two cents per half ounce, and July 1, 1885, to two cents per ounce. It is unnecessary to cite here the present classification of mail matters other than the letter rate.

I may be pardened for remarking that the present exemplication seems to warrant the suggestion to the sagacious and enterprising management of the Dis patch for the establishment, for the · public benefit," in its admirable colmns-in its Sunday issue-of a department of Notes and Queries. A division of service among its grateful friends would be facilitated, and reconse from them expedited, if isolated questions might be asked.

Faithfully yours, R. A. BROCK. Richmond, Va., May 14, 1886.

WOODFORD, CAROLINE CO., VA., ) May 17, 1886.

To the Editor of the Dispatch : You kindly published two communi-cations of mine on this subject. I ask the favor of publicity to this in support of the statements contained in my The American Dairyman of March

25th states : " Professor Nachrieb, of the Minnesota University, has been analyzing some butterine. The best samples, he says, had many living organisms and spores in them, with masses of dead mold, etc., while other samples teemed with life."

The Dairyman also gives the follow-ing as vouched for by H. C. Howland, Assistant Dairy-Commissioner of Minnesota : "At Stall 20. St. Paul market, is on

with seven gigantic diamonds as buttons in his military frock buttons in his military frock coat. His drooping glossy manstack shaded his lips, rather too firmly compressed, and his piercing black eyes were at first concealed by smoked eye-glasses, which he, however, after come time removed. He expressed the hope that the American Minister is to be one of the bridesmands. She is buttons is to be one of the bridesmands. She is buttons is to be one of the bridesmands. She is buttons is to be one of the bridesmands. She is buttons in his military frock agreement street at prayed clean, she is at spring, to cut butterine from tubs, as he sold it. The acids not only delivery of all Letters not excepted by the Act of Parliament, to be delivered to his Diputys there. No sooner was this being a farmer and lives near Palaski, he is the Parliament, to be delivered to stroyed the still the Posts, requiring the delivery of all Letters not excepted by t

bogs, dogs, and other animals was used by the manufacturers of bogus butter, and that this grease was subbutter, and that this grease was subjected to a heat not exceeding one hundred degress—a temperature too low to even destroy the disease. When to these facts we add that nitric and sulphuric acids are among the patented ingredients of bogus butter, we cannot wender that the samples analyzed "teemed with life," nor that the acids "actually are into the steel blade of "actually ate into the steel blade of the knife with which it was cut." Need we be surprised that strong men suddenly fall dead on the streets or at their place of business and the popular enquiry is, Why are there so many sud-

CHICAGO ANARCHISTS.

The ill-favored looking person shown the picture was an Anarchist leader Chicago before the police arrested him. Some detectives of the city profess to possess convincing information that he, Michael Schwab, was the man who threw the bomb into the midst of the police-officers. It seems that pre vious to the terrible events of the rio bomb-throwers had been selected by lot at a secret meeting of the Anarchists. Those men who drew slips with a cross marked thereon kept their own counsel. and no one spake as to who were to do the work. From fifteen to twenty mer drew the fatal tickets which required them to throw bombs. At the same meeting in which these diabolical proceedings occurred the time and place of attack on the defenders of established order were determined.

After leaving the meeting the bombbrowers scattered among the crowd,



waiting for the police to come. As the officers did not arrive on the scene un til later than the Anarchists had sup posed they would, all but one of the bon-b-throwers had left, thinking there would be no murderous opportunity that night. To the question Wu, was that one remaining? the answer is given by some professedly well-informed men-Michael Schwab. The man thus distinguished, outside

of the imputation stated, has place among the celebrities of the age, as he ranks with the chief leaders of the Anis a bookbinder by trade, thirty-six of the Anarchists' organ in Chicago since 1883, is well informed, and a powerful speaker. Spies, his employer, and he were the men who secured the arming of their followers with Winchester rifles. In common with the other leaders in the Anarchistic movement he is a materialist, denying the existence of a personal God. He believes constituted authority to

be inimical to the interests of humanity. "Citizen" Schwab has a wild and ferocious appearance, unkempt and firearms, and has fought from behind barricades in France. His wife, or household companion, as the case may be, belongs to a noted Anarchistic family, and was exiled from Austria.

SCALD-HEAD, MILK-CRUST, DANDRUFF, ECZEMA, AND ALL SCALP HUMORS CURED BY CUTICURA.

Last November my little boy, aged three years, fell against the stove while he was running, and cut his head, and, right after that, he broke out all over his head, face, and left ear. I had a good doctor, Dr. to attend him, but he got worse, and the doctor could not cure him. His whole head, face, and left ear were in a fearful state, and he suffered terribly. I caught the discase from him, and it spread all over my face and neck and even got into my eyes. Nobody thought we would ever get better. I felt sure we were disfigured for life. I heard of the CUTICURA REMOLVENT, a box of CUTICURA, and a cake of CUTICURA SOAP, and used them constantly day and night. After using two bottles of RESOLVENT, four boxes of CUTICURA, and four cakes of SOAP, we are perfectly cured without a scar. My boy's skin is now like satin.

LILLIE EPTING, Last November my little boy, aged three

STI Grand street,
JESSEY CITY, N. J.
Sworn to before me this 27th day of Maich, 1885.
GILBERT P. ROBINSON, J. P.

THE WORST SORE HEAD.

Have been in the drug and medicine business twenty-five years. Have been selling your Curicura Remediers since they came West. They lead all others in their line. We could not write nor could you print all we have heard said in favor of the Curicura Remediers. One year ago the Curicura Armstedies. One year ago the Curicura and Soar cured a little girl in our house of the worst sore head we ever saw, and the Resolvent and Curicura are now earlied a young gentleman of a sore leg, while the physicians are trying to have it amputated, it will save his leg and perhaps his life. Too much cannot be said in favor of Curicura Armsolvent. THE WORST SORE HEAD. Too much cannot be said in favor of Cuticura Remedies,
S. E. SMITH & BROTHER,
COVINGTON, KY.

CUTICURA REMEDIES are a positive cure for every form of Skin- and Blood-Diseases, from Pinspies to Scrofula. Soid every-shere, Price: CUTICURA, 50 cents; SOAP, 50 cents; RESOLVENT, 51. Prepared by the FOTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL COMPANY, doston, Mass. SEND FOR "HOW TO CURE SKIN DIS-

SKIN Blemisnes, Pimples, Blackhead and Baby Humors, use Curicura Soap. FULL OF ACHES AND PAINS, which no humanskill seems able to alleviate, is the conditions of thousands who as yet know nothing of that new and elegant antidore to pain and inflammation, the CUTICUEA ANTI-PAIN PLASTER, 25 cents.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS HAS been of great benefit to the family of Mr. R. C. Traylor, 909 east Main street, Richmond. Va., for malaria and general debility. They recommend it as the best remedy they know.

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NEW SPRING GOODS—LATEST STYLES;
WELL MADE.
Satisfaction guaranteed. mh 14-sod

PROWN'S IRON BITTERS CURED Miss O. B. Christian, 913 Buchanan street, Richmond. Va., of Chilis and Fever, and effectually relieved her disordered stomach. So she recommends it. WOOD AND COAL

CLEAN AND DRY COAL We are delivering all kinds of COAL—ANTHEACITE, SPLINT, and STEAM COALS—ury and clean.

S. P. LATHEOP & CO.,

Seventeenth street at Draw-Eridge,
Telephone 94.

# GUINN'S PIONEER BLOOD RENEWER

Cures All Blood and Skin Diseases, Rheumatism, Scrofula, Old Sores.

A PERFECT SPRING MEDICINE.

## SUPERB FLESH-PRODUCER AND TONIC.

HEAR THE WITNESSES!

#### TEN TO TWENTY POUNDS.

4 Wan of sixty-Eight Winters. I am sixty-eight years of age, and regard GUINN'S PIONEER a fine tonic for the eble. By its use my strength has been restored and my weight increased ten pounds. A. F. G. CAMPSELL, Cotton-Gin Maker. MACON, GA., February 18, 1886.

A Crippled Confederate Says:

I only weighed 128 pounds when I commenced GUINN'S PIONEER, and now weigh 147 pounds. I could hardly walk with a stick to support me, and can now walk long distances without help. Its benefit to me is beyond calculation.

D. RUFUS BOSTICK, Cotton-Buyer, Macon, Ga.

Mr. A. H. Bramblett, Hardware Merchant of Forsyth, Ga., Writes:

It acted like a charm on my general health. I consider it a fine tonic. I weigh more than I have for twenty-five years. Respectfully, A. H. BRAMBLETT,

My wife has regained her strength and increased ten pounds in weight. We recommend GUINN'S PIONEER as the best tonic.

Dr. G. W. Delbridge, of Atlanta, Ga., Writes of Guinn's Pioneer: GUINN'S PIONEER BLOOD RENEWER has been used for years with unprecedented success. It is entirely vegetable and does the system no harm. It improves the appetite, digestion, and blood-making, stimulating, invigorating, and toning up all the functions and tissues of the system, and thus becomes the great blood-renewer

Dr. Moore Often Prescribes It With Satisfactory Results Macon Medicine Company: I take pleasure in giving my opinion in regard to the Blood Purifirm prepared by you. I have prescribed it often in obstinate skin diseases, especially of Syphilitic origin, and can say that its use has proved entirely satisfactory.

JOHN L. MOORE, M. D., Griffin, Ga.

Macon Medicine Company: You ask me what I think of GUINN'S PIONEER BLOOD RENEWER as a Blood Medicine. I will state that I have seen some very wonderful cures from the effects of it in skin diseases and blood diseases. It is with-

out a doubt the BEST BLOOD MEDICINE before the country. JAMES A. ROSE, Williamsville, Pike county.

### RELIEF!

Forty Years a Sufferer from Catarrh. WONDERFUL TO RELATE!

"FOR FORTY YEARS I have been a victim to CATARRH-three fourths of the time a sufferer from EXCRUCIATING PAINS ACROSS MY FOREHEAD AND MY NOSTRILS. The discharges were so offensive that I hesitate to mention it, except for he good it may do some other sufferer. I have spent a young fortune from my earn, ings during my forty years of suffering to obtain relief from the doctors. I have trie patent medicines—every one I could learn of—from the four corners of the earth, with no relief. And AT LAST (fifty-seven years of age) have met with a remedy that has care! me entirely—made me a new man. I weighed 128 pounds and now weigh 146. I used thirteen bottles of the mediciae, and the only regret I have is that, being in the humble walks of life, I may not have influence to prevail on all catarrh sufferers to use what has cured me-GUINN'S PIONEER BLOOD RENEWER.

"HENRY CHEVES, No. 267 Second street, Macon, Ga."
"Mr. Henry Cheves, the writer of the above, formerly of Crawford county, now of Macon, Ga., merits the confidence of all interested in Catarrb.
"W, A. HUFF, ex-Mayor of Macon."

#### SUPERB FLESH-PRODUCER AND TONIC. THE PEOPLE

GUINN'S PIONEER FLOOD RENEWER Cures all Blood and Skin Diseases, Rheuma-tism, Scrofula, Old Sores. A perfect Spring tism. Scrottia, 9id Sores. A perfect spring Medicine. Into tin your market, it will be forwarded on receipt of price. Small bottles, \$1; large, \$1.75. Essay on Blood and Skin Dismailed free.
MACON MEDICINE COMPANY,
Macon, Ga.



PIONEER BLOOD BENEWER under the name of

SWIFT & GUINN, Perry, Ga.,

With the CAUTION printed on each label: "None
genuine without the serifies signature of R GUINN,"

And the Medicine was sold at \$5.00 per bettle. The
co-partnership was dissolved by MR. CI. SWIFT retiring, and MR. GUINN continuing the manufacture of this Calebrated Vigendanceson time. MACON MEDICINE CO.,

Price per Bottle \$1.00 and 1.75. Broad

DEUGS, MEDICINES, ac

PARIS GREEN, LONDON PURPLE

GUM CAMPHOR, INSECT POWDER CARBOLIC ACID, CHLORIDE LIME, for sale by H. M. SHEILD & CO., Druggists,

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Final cure in ten days, and never returns.
No purge, no saive, no suppository. Sufferers will learn of a simple remedy free by addressing C. J. MASON, mh 31-codem 78 Nassau street, N. Y.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS CURED Mr. Mahoning, 611 north Tenth street, Richmond, Va., of a severe case of dyspepsis brought on by considerable travelling, when he obtained hasty and improperly-cocked food.

PINANCIAL.

RICHMOND AND ALLEGHANY

RAILROAD COMPANY.

Bond- and stockholders are hereby notified

that the privilege to deposit their securities will cease on MONDAY, May 31, 1886, after

which date no securities will be received Until that time securities will be received by the Mercantile Trust Company upon the

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PURCELL, LADD & CO.,

OLD PIONEER!

PRICE PER BOTTLE \$1; LARGE SIZE, \$1.75. ESSAY ON BLOOD AND SKIN DISEASES MAILED FREE.

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JOSEPH W. LAUBE,
CORNER FIRST AND BROAD STREETS,
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Everything dist-class in this line and at
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BURIAL-CASES, SHROUDS, and FUNERAL CONVEYANCES furnished at all
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It is the most agreeable, innocent, and effective destroyer of bad odors and disease germs yet offered to the public. It has soured whooping-cough in a rema ably short time.

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BROWN'S IRON BITTERS USED B as a tonic in the family of Mr. P. I. At-kinson, 219 west Marshall street, Rich-mond, Va., so greatly benefited them that they recommend it as the best household remedy.

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Improved method of extracting teeth,
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